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stores the skin to its origi-  
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clear and healthy com-  
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This MENTHOL  
INHALER will cure you. A  
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Bronchitis, Influenza, and all  
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immediate relief. An excellent  
in pocket, ready to use on the first indica-  
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The State Journal's Want and Mis-  
cellaneous columns reach each working  
day in the week more than twice as  
many Topeka people as can be reached  
through any other paper. This is a fact.  
All ladies are invited to call and see  
the Majestic steel range in operation, at  
W. A. L. Thompson Hardware Co.  
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the news.

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Stock of goods at Althen & McManus'  
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Call for Cough Cure. Cure and insist  
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world—we ask you to condemn it to all  
your friends.  
Sold by Rowley Bros.

Webb & Harris, druggists, Bennett's Flats  
The Topeka Drug Co., in opera house.

## HELD THE DAGOITS AT BAY.

The Flimsy Act of an American Mission-  
ary's Wife in Burmah.

Among the arrivals at the Occi-  
dental the other day says the San  
Francisco Examiner, was J. E. Case,  
a missionary of the American Baptist  
Board in upper Burmah, who was  
accompanied by her two children and  
Miss Ma Mo Bwin a Burmese girl of  
about 18 years, and has had many re-  
markable, as well as very dangerous  
experiences. She related some of  
them, while the native girl, arrayed  
in the queer costume of the country  
whence they came, sat near by and  
gravely accentuated the story by sun-  
dry bows. The children meanwhile  
climbed on her lap and talked in the  
strange language which they had  
learned in upper Burmah.

"At the time I had my most dan-  
gerous experience," said Mrs. Case,  
"we were living in the outskirts of  
Myingkan, a town of 12,000 people,  
seventy miles below Mandalay, the  
capital city of King Theebaw. Num-  
erous bands of Dagoits were travel-  
ling about committing crimes, rob-  
bing and murdering the people.  
The Dagoits are really marauders;  
that is the meaning of the word  
dagoit. The natives are composed of  
many different people, as for in-  
stance, the Karens, the Chins, the  
Kochins, the Shans, and the Bur-  
mese. They are all, however, of  
Mongolian origin. The people in-  
clined to rob would get a Bo or Gen-  
eral, and set out. They then moved  
about in many bands, especially in  
the district in which we were situ-  
ated, and they robbed and killed  
people right and left. My husband  
was away, and for several nights I  
walked the porch we had in front of  
our house with a revolver in my  
hand, not knowing what moment the  
Dagoits might come. I had no one  
with me but the native girl and a  
native man. All this time the different  
bands were going about killing,  
maiming, and robbing. If the vic-  
tim resisted he was attacked, and  
maybe he would be away. If they  
got very angry at those who resisted  
they would cut their arms off at a  
blow, or cut them off piece by piece  
with their hatchets. Sometimes a  
man's arm was cut in half a dozen  
or more pieces. There were many  
other instances of great cruelty.  
Luckily for us we were not attacked,  
though we hardly know how we es-  
caped. King Theebaw, as has since  
been learned, was cognizant of the  
work of the Dagoits and even en-  
couraged them, while he received a  
good share of the profits. But the  
British Government has taken him in  
hand. He has been deposed and sent  
to India, along with his retinues,  
where he is now receiving several  
thousand dollars a year. Things are  
therefore, changed in upper Burmah.  
It is peaceful and free from anything  
of that kind.

## PEACE OVER THE WORLD

The Three Most Recent Wars Were Civil  
Wars and Two of Them Were Short.

New York Sun: From the equator  
to the pole the world is in the en-  
joyment of peace at this time. The  
civil war in Salvador, which lasted  
seven or eight weeks, has ended in  
the overthrow of President Elera;  
the civil war in Guatemala, which  
lasted for several months, ended in  
the overthrow of President Barrios;  
the civil war in Brazil, which lasted  
for about a year and a half, ended  
in the triumph of the government of  
President Deodoro. Last year the  
French were successful in the war in  
Siam, and the English were suc-  
cessful in the war against Lobengula  
in Southern Africa, and the Spaniards  
had some fighting with the Rifles  
of Morocco. But it is many years since  
there were hostilities upon a large  
scale in any part of the world, and  
the people of this generation who can  
recall the last ruthless war between  
any two of the great powers, the  
Franco-German war, must have  
reached at least middle age. All of  
the wars fought since 1871 seem  
small and inconsequential when com-  
pared with the colossal wars which  
were waged between the rise of  
Napoleon I. and the fall of Napoleon III.

At nearly all times, however, there  
are apprehensions of the outbreak  
of hostilities in some parts of the  
globe, aussia may come into con-  
flict with England in Asia, or there  
may be a falling out between France  
and Germany, or England and France,  
or France and Italy. The dreaded  
"Eastern question" may be raised,  
or the Egyptian question, or the  
Congo question, or any one of a  
dozen other questions pertaining to  
national rivalries in Europe, Asia, or  
Africa. Within a very short period  
both Roumania and Morocco have  
attracted the interest of "statesmen  
and soldiers. The old saying that  
"a spark may raise a conflagration"  
is always in the memory of every  
European power.

But many of the incidents which  
have been regarded as ominous with-  
in recent years have been closed  
without any violation of the public  
peace, and perhaps some of these  
incidents which awake apprehension  
in these times may also be thus  
peacefully closed.  
At all events, the whole world is  
now at peace, and that part of it in  
which peace seems to be the best  
assured is the great and happy  
country over which waves the Star-  
Spangled Banner.

Kate No Five for Poor Students.

The average expense at Yale is  
\$900 for freshman year, \$1,000 for  
sophomore year, \$1,215 for junior  
year, and \$1,255 for senior year. The  
editor of the Yale class book says:  
"It is a recognized fact that, slowly  
but surely, it is getting harder and  
harder for a poor man to get through  
Yale. And whether this is just so  
for Yale alone that she is grateful  
giving up her name for being too

poor man's college" or whether it is  
that life is growing more complex  
and that the price of a collegiate edu-  
cation has risen proportionately at  
all other institutions is a question we  
are not fully prepared to answer.  
That Yale is by degrees giving up  
some of her boasted "democracy" and  
that it is getting harder for a poor  
fellow to get his dues than it once  
was is certain. —Kate Field's Wash-  
ington.

## Forms of Religious Music.

Besides the opera there is only one  
department of music in which Schu-  
bert has not in some of his efforts  
reached the highest summit of mu-  
sical achievement. His sacred com-  
positions, although very beautiful  
from a purely musical point of view,  
usually lack the true ecclesiastic at-  
mosphere—a remark which may be  
applied, in a general way, to Hayden,  
and Mozart, too. To my mind, the  
three composers who have been most  
successful in revealing the innermost  
spirit of religious music are Palestrina,  
in which Roman Catholic mu-  
sic attains its climax; Bach, who em-  
bodies the Protestant spirit, and  
Wagner, who has struck the true  
ecclesiastic chord in the Pilgrims  
Chorus of "Tannhauser," and es-  
pecially in the first and third acts  
of "Parsifal." Compared with these  
three masters, other composers ap-  
pear to have made too many conces-  
sions to worldly and purely musical  
factors—of course, not without ex-  
ceptions. One of these exceptions is  
Mozart's "Requiem," especially the  
"Dies Irae," which moves us as few  
compositions do, and attunes the  
soul to reverence and worship. Such  
exceptions may also be found among  
Schubert's sacred compositions. "Mi-  
serere," "Song of Victory" is a wonder-  
ful work, as are some of his masses.  
In the Isidus, too, he has achieved  
great things, especially the one for  
female voices in A flat major, which  
is celestial without worldly admi-  
nations. It must not be forgotten,  
too, that the notions as to what is  
truly sacred in music may differ  
somewhat among nations and in-  
dividuals, like the sense of humor.—  
The Century.

## In the Rough.

Once upon a time a number of the  
foremost literary society people of  
Chicago were assembled for the pur-  
pose of carrying out a program of  
essays, readings, and chats upon lit-  
erary topics. Among the party was  
a young Englishman (and this is a true  
story) who had accompanied a friend  
to the "literary." The guests not  
being favorably impressed with the  
young man's appearance, treated him  
with a cold indifference, and though  
he felt it keenly, he quietly seated  
himself in a corner and listened. An  
essay was read upon English society  
and customs, and at its conclusion a  
discussion on commenced. Finally one  
of the guests, rather sheepishly asked  
the stranger his opinion, saying "I  
believe you're English." The stranger  
saw his opportunity, and, though as-  
suming an extreme modesty, he be-  
gan to talk. Gradually each guest  
grew closer and closer, and all were  
intent upon listening. The rough  
diamond began to glisten, and for  
nearly two hours he held his aud-  
ience spellbound. Those who had  
simply greeted him with a glance de-  
sired his company at their homes.  
They forgot his rough coat and un-  
prepossessing manner. He became  
the lion of the hour. It may be  
shown that it does not pay to spurn  
men because they do not wear broad-  
cloth and patent leather "pumps."

**Underground Railroad.**  
The Anglo-Austrian Bank and the  
firm of Messrs. C. H. H. have sub-  
mitted to the Board of Trade a  
detailed plan for a Vienna underground  
railway. It is intended to be an  
electric narrow-gauge railway, with  
double rails, and should begin at the  
Danube canal, pass under the Central  
train to where it touches the  
western suburbs, continue under the  
Maria Lillstrasse to the western  
terminus, and thence to the out-  
skirts of the town to Schonbrunn  
and Fenzing. Between seventeen  
and eighteen minutes would be the  
time for getting from one end to the  
other. The railroad would run  
directly under the pavement, with-  
out touching the foundations of the  
houses. A single carriage, to be  
started at short intervals, is meant  
to convey forty passengers in ordi-  
nary times, while in the morning and  
evening, and Sundays and fete days  
two cars might be added. The bank  
would begin to build the under-  
ground electric railway at seven  
points at once, and would complete  
it in a year from the day when the  
concession is granted. The Viennese,  
who have no means of com-  
munication in the central part of the  
city, wish this undertaking every  
success.—London Times.

**A Growsome Necklace.**  
Lady Burton, the widow of the  
famous translator and traveler, lives  
in Baker Street, London. Perhaps  
the most interesting of the relics  
with which the house is stored is a  
growsome necklace of human bones  
given by the King of Dahomey to  
Sir Richard Burton when he made  
him Brigadier General of his corps  
of amazons. The necklace was de-  
signed to be a present to the new  
commander's favorite spouse. Lady  
Burton said to have viewed her  
husband's appointment with jealousy  
at first, but when she personally in-  
spected the female warriors all such  
feelings instantly vanished.

## Very Simple.

In some parts of Mexico, the party  
in power maintain their positions by  
throwing into jail their political op-  
ponents on the eve of an election.  
When the election is decided, the dis-  
franchised are released.

Lawyers like to see men lead  
their names.

## AN INTERRUPTED WEDDING.

The Bridegroom Cried "Stop! Stop!" and  
the Bride Fainted.

Here is an old story of an inter-  
rupted wedding. The bridegroom  
was a working sawyer, the bride a  
young lady of corresponding rank and  
social station. They were married by  
license and it was in the evening,  
which may be noted by the curious.  
The officiating clergyman duly began  
the service. When he came to the  
words, "To have and to hold," the  
bridegroom suddenly cried out, as one  
in the extremity of terror.

"Stop! Stop! I meant it only to be  
for a fortnight!"

The clergyman stared at him.

"I meant it only for a fortnight,"  
repeated the deplorable person.

The clergyman closed his book,  
shook his head in sorrow rather than  
in anger, and departed to the vestry.  
The bride screamed and fell fainting  
into the bridesmaids' arms. It is  
pleasant to think that she did the  
proper thing at the right moment: in  
after life the recollection must have  
consolated her.

There were murmurs of gathering  
tempest among the male members of  
her family; the bridegroom swiftly  
marched down the aisle, and so into  
the black night. And there he is  
still; nor did the bride ever recover  
him; and according to the latest  
dispatches, now 85 years old, she was  
still screaming and fainting.

## BURGLARY INSURANCE.

Not Likely to Be Popular Here, Though  
It Is in London.

It is not likely that burglary in-  
surance will ever become very general.  
It opens the way for too much fraud,  
and the losses can hardly be appraised  
accurately. Many accident insurance  
companies are now insuring people  
against the risk of being injured by a  
burglar, and as about one person in a  
million gets so hurt every year, such  
insurance ought to be very profitable.  
Insurance from loss against house-  
breaking is the result of a joke perpe-  
trated by a man who was going  
to Europe and who asked an insurance  
man whether he would insure his  
goods against burglars during his ab-  
sence. To his surprise the broker took  
him up, and to the broker's surprise  
and annoyance his client's house was  
ransacked from cellar to basement  
while he was away. There are three  
or four burglary insurance companies  
doing a profitable business in London,  
but it is only where the police super-  
vision is very strict that it is safe to  
carry such risks.

## Patron Saint of Shoemakers.

In the third century Crispin and his  
brother Crispian, members of a noble  
Roman family, fled from Rome in con-  
sequence of the cruelties inflicted on  
Christians by the Emperor Diocletian.  
They settled in the town now called  
Soissons, in France, where they  
worked as shoemakers, while they  
preached the gospel to the Gauls.  
Crispin was so benevolent that he stole  
leather to make shoes for the poor.  
Hence a charitable deed done at the  
expense of others is sometimes de-  
scribed as Crispianite. In 285 both  
brothers suffered martyrdom, and the  
shoemakers have ever since taken  
"King Crispin," as he has been styled,  
for their patron saint. Out of respect  
for the brothers, shoemaking is often  
called "the gentle craft."

## A Pecallarity of Deafness.

Most deaf persons hear better in the  
midst of a modern din than when it is  
quiet around them. The noise of the  
cars in travel or the whir of machin-  
ery in mills helps to make up the vol-  
ume of sound necessary to reach their  
impaired organs. An amusing illus-  
tration appears in the case of a very  
venerable deaf gentleman who lived  
quite alone. On the very rare occa-  
sions when he had a visitor he used  
to busy himself shaking down the  
ashes in a coal stove, so that by the  
dint of the supplementary clamor he  
might catch what his visitor had to  
say.

## Much More Wonderful.

A well-known professor of archeol-  
ogy at Harvard was recently talking  
with a junior about the wonders of  
this wonderful land. "I wish you could  
see our town of Polkville, professor,"  
said the youngster; "it is a most inter-  
esting town—only twenty years old  
and with fifty thousand inhabitants."  
"Ah—yes—very interesting," no  
doubt," replied the professor, dryly;  
"but, strange as it may seem, I should  
myself prefer a town fifty thousand  
years old with twenty inhabitants."

## The Sticking Point.

Chief Justice Richardson, of New  
Hampshire, was ready to abandon one  
of his own rulings, if argument had  
convinced him that it was not tenable  
—a readiness not relished by some  
lawyers. That great lawyer, Jerem-  
iah Mason, was once pressing a point  
on the judge with his usual force.  
"Brother Mason," said the judge, "the  
impression of the court is in your  
favor." "Yes," retorted Mason, "but I  
want your honor to stick!"

## Lawyer and Client.

A client is pleased to have a lawyer for  
the first time made by a lawyer in  
the year 798, when Ethelbert, a hun-  
ter of stags, was charged with claim-  
ing the quarry of a rival, which, it  
was proven, had fallen by the rival's  
crossbow. The advocate asserted  
that the accused had refused to pay  
protection money to the keeper of the  
forest, hence the prosecution.

## Lord Campbell and the Lawyer.

It is said that Lord Campbell was  
often overbearing and irritable. A  
lawyer who had long struggled  
against the chief justice's criticisms  
finally folded up his brief and re-  
marked: "I will retire, my lord, and  
no longer trespass on your lordship's  
impatience."

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